

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT FORCE.

All government in its final essence and last resort is force, but Governor Pennoyer says the legislatures put into his hands the masses of summoning a force to enforce the laws without employment of force. He finds that the constitution imposes on him the duty of "taking care that the laws shall be faithfully executed," and yet "the only officers, by the laws of the state, under control of the executive, in case circumstances should require him to enforce that mandate, are military." This leads the governor to an essay on the impracticability of enforcing the laws "with the bayonet." Such mode "befits a despot," and ought to be the government of a free people." The governor therefore recommends legislature to pass a bill through "civil officers." And he says it is by saying that "there is necessity of providing a state civil officer of the peace, with control of all other peace officers and of the peace forces, to be under direction of the governor, for the execution of the law when necessary."

But if force is not to be employed why is that force to be assembled? What is the power or status to do? If this body is to be armed, in what will it differ from the militia? And if it is not to be armed, that it may not be used for necessary, of what use can it be? There is to be no resort to force, and no force is required. If it is necessary to command the governor, he would have a government of moral suasion, and that only. It may be admitted that this sort of government has its advantages. They were pointed out long ago by a celebrated political philosopher and magistrate, who instructed the constables of the watch to "comprehend all vagrant men," and if any offender would not stand when commanded in the prince's name, the constables were instructed to "let him go, call the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave."

"The exercises of military power in the enforcement of civil laws," continued the author, "are always productive of more harm than good. We fear this district is not based on good, but on the lessons of the lessons of our history. Washington thought otherwise, when he sent the military to suppress the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. Buchanan thought otherwise, when he sent the military to suppress the Mormon rebellion. Lincoln thought otherwise, when he sent the military to suppress the great Southern rebellion. On numerous occasions the governors of our states, democratic and republicans, have thought otherwise, and hence have sent the military forces under their command to suppress outbreaks and rebellions against the laws. The results, as written in history, would show to any one who would be mistaken where to apply the exercises of the military power for enforcement of civil laws, are always productive of more harm than good."

In the exercise of the exercise of military power for enforcement of the civil laws, the United States exist, and Gov. Pennoyer may yet be compelled to maintain his own constitutional authority by military power, as Lincoln was. In that event the governor may count on the support of THE OREGONIAN.

But since the governor seriously asks a legislature to put into his hands the means of summoning a force to enforce the laws without employment of force, THE OREGONIAN has a suggestion to make. The legislature may yet be able to see its way to do it, but the Oregonian can show it how. Let it pass an act to raise and equip the Salvation Army at once, and the governor's disposition will be

BRIDGING THE BAY.

In the Dohle bridge bill it is provided that the plan of the bridge shall be submitted to the secretary of war for his examination, that the secretary's approval must be had before the work of construction can begin, and that such approval must be based on a satisfactory showing to the secretary that the plan is in substantial conformity with the conditions required in the bill.

The bill, which would have appeared yesterday but for the overcrowded condition of our columns, we print to-day. THE OREGONIAN does not share Gov. Pennoyer's chief objection to it, namely, that it is an invasion of the sovereignty of the state congress to authorize the bridge, since it believes that the United States have rights of permanent sovereignty in Oregon, and also thinks it not unreasonable that, inasmuch as the government is continually called on for money to improve the navigation of our rivers, it may proper to have something to do with the rivers, whether it be the naturalization of citizens or other means.

But it does think that all bridges should be properly constructed, and that draws of sufficient width should be provided.

Hersin, as it seems to THE OREGONIAN, the Dohle bill ought to be amended. Since the secretary of war is required to see that the bridge is constructed in substantial conformity with the conditions of the act, the act itself should be so framed as to secure, through the secretary's approval, a proper bridge. An opening of 175 feet each side of the center pier, in every bridge to be made in the state, would be sufficient for the construction of any number of bridges that might require, in the Mississippi river, the openings are from 160 to 200 feet. This will require a great deal of labor, especially with the wider draw, but it is very questionable whether we ought to permit the construction of cheap bridges like the one at Marion's Ferry, 100 feet wide, with no draw, or to have a great deal of labor, draw a bridge at the Roslyn coal mine.

It is of that, Mr. Glazebrook's suggestion in his speech in the House of Representatives, are with us to-day, in the interest of the corporation, to propose additional rings, and the rest will appear in the next session of the legislature.

On the railroad committee, it is enough to say that the majority of it is composed of Miller, Steel and Hamilton—the latter being the democratic member of the "gang." Any one who takes an interest in the "aberrant proceedings" may know the outcome now, just as well as at the end of the session. Miller of Josephine, chairman of the committee, and one of the most active and uncompromising members of the ring, is a business partner of Carson's. He is, moreover, a devoted adherent of Miller, and the corporation's strength in the state. It is precisely the same as if Sisson were the chairman of the railroad committee. It will be observed that the committees were named, through Carson, with remarkable promptitude. They were, in fact, made up, or almost completed, Portland, before the "gang" went to Washington.

THE KING'S HOOF.

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THE REMAINING RELIEF.

At last measures are to be taken for dealing with Mormonism, which will be both summary and effective. For a long time nothing has occurred in Oregon more deeply interesting than the debate on Wednesday, Jan. 10, on the suppression of polygamy. The speech of Tucker of Virginia was especially nice and effective. His illustration from the words of the founders of Christianity, as applied to the Mormon abomination, was original, and it was presented with dramatic force. "For this cause shall a man leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." And added, "they twain, not a whole bundle of them."

The law, as passed by the house, without even a call for the ayes and nays, is by far the most rigorous act ever passed for the extirpation of Mormonism. Administered as it ought to be, it will destroy this pernicious evil, root and branch. If there is rebellion against it, there should be no room for military force to make its destruction the more speedy and complete. The polygamous Mormons are to be left with no

PACIFIC COAST.

NEW TO-DAY.

TWO MORE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

WAKE UP SAN FRANCISCO.

A WOMAN BADLY INJURED.

OF COURSE THE FOLIO CAN FIND "A CLUE TO THE PEP-
PERSMEN"—A DEFENSE'S ESCAPE—PRO-
BABLY A LATE ACCIDENT.

political power whatever, and there is to be no further temporizing with them.

Thirty years ago the republican party took its stand against "the twin evils of rebellion and slavery and polygamy." The greater, because rebellion, the greater, because it was more widespread and it made more tentative efforts for abolition of polygamy, which failed because they were not radical enough. Occupied with the greater evil and its consequences, it was not able to deal with the lesser evil with the vigor and rigor which the conditions required. But now, in the attack upon the surviving "relic," polygamy, it has the earnest support of those who uphold the other evil, slavery, and it is a real gratification to observe that the most powerful speech in congress against the still surviving relic of barbaresque comes from a member who was one of the most ardent supporters and defenders of the "relic" which happily is no more.

A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

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BABLY A LATE ACCIDENT.

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"THE MAN IS OUT IN THE PUPPETS WHO HAS

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THE LEGISLATURE.

Pennoyer's Message Still the Subject of Much Criticism.

CARSON APPOINTS COMMITTEES.

Some Proposed Railroad Legislation—The Pine Creek Road—Bentonport—For an Open Waterway—A Easy Day.

Salmon Jan 12—Gov. Pennoyer's address continues to be the subject of universal discussion and of almost universal criticism. The democratic disapproval is now almost unanimous as that of the republicans. Staunch democrats like Judge Street and Mr. Gilchrist, who are not members of the legislature, have shaken their heads over what is now known.

Pennoyer's policy finds no support among the members of the legislature, a fact which he himself admits.

It is a matter to-night he said, I do not look for support in the legislature, but among the farmers of the country my suggestions and arguments will be understood and will find favor. My word when a constitutional convention is in session, is that two or three of the members of the convention cannot say what laws are or are not in force simply because they happen to be judges of our highest court.

It is currently reported that a copy of the act does not go to Justice Gilchrist as our Grover and one or two other well known democrats before its delivery and that there is a question as to whether the governor intended certain parts of it. The story is not generally credited. Certainly the address does not show the effect of due editorial discrimination.

SWAMP LAND LEGISLATION.

In the matter of swamp land legislation a beginning was made to day in the senate by the adoption of a joint resolution creating a committee of investigation. This resolution was not unanimous, but it is to be expected that it will be adopted for consideration before it will most likely be adopted. It is a much wiser course to let the committee, which is to be appointed, consider the matter before they happen to be judges of our highest court.

The committee, which is to be appointed, will be composed of six and six members. The committee should consist of six and six.

BILLS—FIRST READING.

No. 1—Wager—For providing for the appeal of criminal cases.

No. 2—Dawson—For a board of railroad commissioners.

No. 3—Weatherford—To regulate practice in county assessor's office.

No. 4—Bentonport—To regulate the payment of taxes.

No. 5—Bentonport—For a general incorporation.

No. 6—Bentonport—Amending the charter of Bentonport.

No. 7—Bentonport—Providing for a joint committee of the senate and the house of the state for the study of the state and its resources.

No. 8—Bentonport—State and national resources.

No. 9—Bentonport—Relating to the state and national resources.

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